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200. *Turdus ustulatus swainsoni*. OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH.—Migrant with the last, not common.

201. *Turdus aonalaschkæ pallasii*. HERMIT THRUSH.—With the last a tolerably common migrant. October 5, 1878; March 30, 1884.

202. *Merula migratoria*. AMERICAN ROBIN.—One of our commonest and best known summer residents,—leaving so late in the autumn and returning so early in the spring as to almost appear a permanent resident. Our January or February 'thaw' seldom fails to bring a few back to us. I desire to call attention to a nesting habit of the Robin which is spoken of in the books as "unusual," that is the habit of constructing their nest upon a rail in the fence. This I have from childhood noticed to be a very common place for the Robin to put its nest. A place near the end of the rail where it is crossed by those of the next panel is usually selected, and generally about the fifth from the ground in an eight-rail fence. I have frequently known the same old nest to be repaired and used for two or even three years.

203. *Sialia sialis*. BLUEBIRD.—A common summer resident; a few probably remain in sheltered places throughout the winter. February 12, 1884; March 7, 1885. Until within the last ten years nearly every cleared field in this part of Indiana contained the stumps of the many trees that had been felled in clearing the land. Many of these stumps contained small hollows from three to six inches in diameter, and from one to two or three feet deep. As long as the stumps remained, these hollows were a favorite nesting place for the Bluebirds. But now that the stumps have been removed, the Bluebirds have betaken themselves to deserted woodpecker holes in trees, or to rotten fence posts.

A LIST OF THE BIRDS COLLECTED BY MR. C. J. MAYNARD IN THE ISLANDS OF LITTLE CAYMAN AND CAYMAN BRACK, WEST INDIES.

BY CHARLES B. CORY.

THE AVIFAUNA of the Islands of Little Cayman and Cayman Brack is apparently quite different from that of Grand Cayman. Only five of the resident species of Grand Cayman appear to be found in either of the smaller islands. No *Centurus* or *Icterus* occurs on either Little Cayman or Cayman Brack, and the *Mimocichla* instead of being *ravida* seems to be the Cuban form, *M. rubripes*. Several Cuban species occur in Cayman Brack and

Little Cayman which have not been observed on Grand Cayman, notably the *Mimocichla* already mentioned, *Quiscalus gundlachi* and *Chrysotis leucocephala*.

LITTLE CAYMAN.

Dendroica palmarum (Gmel.).
Dendroica discolor (Vieill.).
Dendroica vittellina Cory.
Dendroica cærulescens (Gmel.).
Dendroica aurocapilla (Ridgw.).
Geothlypis trichas (Linn.).
Certhiola sharpei Cory.
Vireo caymanensis Cory.
Ampelis cedrorum Vieill.
Euetheia olivacea (Gmel.).
Dolichonyx oryzivorus (Linn.).
Elainea martinica (Linn.).
Tyrannus dominicensis (Gmel.).
Actitis macularia (Linn.).
Sula cyanops (Sundev.).

CAYMAN BRACK.

Mimocichla rubripes (Temm.).
Galeoscoptes carolinensis (Linn.).
Dendroica palmarum (Gmel.).
Dendroica discolor (Vieill.).
Dendroica vittellina Cory.
Helmitherus vermivorus (Gmel.).
Compsothlypis americana (Linn.).
Seiurus noveboracensis (Gmel.).
Seiurus aurocapillus (Linn.).
Setophaga ruticilla (Linn.).
Certhiola sharpei Cory.
Chelidon erythrogaster (Bodd.).
Vireo alleni Cory.
Vireo caymanensis Cory.
Euetheia olivacea (Gmel.).
Quiscalus gundlachi Cass.
Elainea martinica (Linn.).

Pitangus caudifasciatus (*D' Orb.*).

Tyrannus dominicensis (*Gmel.*).

Crotophaga ani (*Linn.*).

Chrysotis leucocephala (*Linn.*).

Columba leucocephala *Linn.*

Columbigallina passerina (*Linn.*).

Zenaida amabilis *Bonap.*

Actitis macularia (*Linn.*).

Arenaria interpres (*Linn.*).

Ægialitis semipalmata (*Bonap.*).

Ardea virescens (*Linn.*).

Sula cyanops *Sundev.*

NOTES ON THE HABITS, NESTS, AND EGGS OF
DENDRAGAPUS OBSCURUS FULIGINOSUS, THE SOOTY GROUSE.

BY CAPT. CHARLES E. BENDIRE.

THE SOOTY GROUSE, better known on the Pacific coast, however, under the names of Blue Grouse and Pine Hen, has a wide range of distribution. Ridgway, in his 'Manual of North American Birds,' gives its habitat as "Mountains near Pacific coast from California to Sitka, Alaska." It is found, however, equally abundant in suitable localities throughout the entire interior mountain system of the Northwest, as far east at least as the western spurs of the Bitter Root Range of Montana, fully 800 miles from the sea-coast, throughout the entire Blue Mountain and Cascade Ranges of Oregon, as well as through the mountains of Washington and Idaho Territories, and northern Nevada. These birds from the interior, beginning from the eastern foot-hills of the Cascade Range (vicinity of Fort Klamath, Oregon), and throughout the remaining localities mentioned, are, however, much lighter and paler colored than the type specimens of *D. obscurus fuliginosus* Ridgway, which were obtained in the vicinity of Sitka, Alaska, but are nevertheless referable to this form rather than to *D. obscurus* (Say).